

SPA

- I was not forgetful of the *sparks* which some mens dissenters formerly studied to kindle in parliaments. *K. Charles.*
 In this deep quiet, from what source unknown,
 Those seeds of fire that fatal birth disclose:
 And first, few scatt'ring sparks about were blown,
 Big with the flames that to our ruin rose. *Dryden.*
 Oh, may some spark of your celestial fire
 The last, the meanest of your sons inspire. *Pope.*
 2. Any thing shining.
 We have, here and there, a little clear light, some sparks
 of bright knowledge. *Locke.*
 3. Any thing vivid or active.
 If any spark of life be yet remaining,
 Down, down to hell, and say, I sent thee thither. *Shaksp.*
 4. A lively, showy, splendid, gay man. It is commonly used
 in contempt.
 How many huffing sparks have we seen, that in the same
 day have been both the idols and the scorn of the same slaves? *L'Estrange.*
 A spark like thee, of the mankilling trade
 Fell sick. *Dryden.*
 As for the disputes of sharpers, we don't read of any pro-
 visions made for the honours of such sparks. *Collier.*
 The finest sparks, and cleanest beaux
 Drip from the shoulders to the toes. *Prior.*
 I who have been the poet's spark to day,
 Will now become the champion of his play. *Graville.*
 Unlucky as Fungoso in the play,
 These sparks with awkward vanity display
 What the fine gentlemen wore yesterday. *Pope.*
 To SPARK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit particles of fire;
 to sparkle. Not in use.
 Fair is my love,
 When the rose in her cheek appears,
 Or in her eyes the fire of love doth spark. *Spenser.*
 SPARKFUL. *adj.* [spark and full.] Lively; brisk; airy.
 Hitherto will out sparkful youth laugh at their great grand-
 father's English, who had more care to do well than to speak
 minion-like. *Camden's Remains.*
 SPARKISH. *adj.* [from spark.]
 1. Airy; gay. A low word.
 Is any thing more sparkish and better humour'd than Venus's
 accosting her son in the deserts of Libya? *Walsh.*
 2. Showy; well dressed; fine.
 A daw, to be sparkish, trick'd himself up with all the gay
 feathers he could multer. *L'Estrange.*
 SPARKLE. *n. s.* [from spark.]
 1. A spark; a small particle of fire.
 He with repeated strokes
 Of clashing flints, their hidden fires provokes;
 Short flame succeeds, a bed of wither'd leaves
 The dying sparkles in their fall receives:
 Caught into life, in fiery fumes they rise,
 And, fed with stronger food, invade the skies. *Dryden.*
 2. Any luminous particle.
 To detract from the dignity thereof, were to injure ev'n
 God himself, who being that light which none can approach
 unto, hath sent out these lights wherof we are capable, even
 as so many sparkles resembling the bright fountain from which
 they rise. *Hobbes.*
 When reason's lamp, which, like the sun in sky,
 Throughout man's little world her beams did spread,
 Is now become a spark which doth lie
 Under the ashes, half extinct and dead. *Davies.*
 Ah then! thy once lov'd Eloisa see!
 It will be then no crime to gaze on me.
 See from my cheek the transient roses die,
 See the last sparkle languish in my eye. *Pope.*
 To SPARKLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
 1. To emit sparks.
 2. To issue in sparks.
 The bold design
 Pleas'd highly those infernal states, and joy
 Sparkled in all their eyes. *Milton.*
 3. To shine; to glitter.
 A hair seen in a microscope loses its former colour, and is
 in a great measure pellucid, with a mixture of some bright
 sparkling colours, such as appear from the refraction of dia-
 monds. *Locke.*
 Politulus is a fine young gentleman, who sparkles in all
 the shining things of dress and equipage. *Harris.*
 SPARKLINGLY. *adv.* [from sparkling.] With vivid and twink-
 ling light.
 Diamonds sometimes would look more sparklingly than they
 were wont, and sometimes far more dull than ordinary. *Boyle.*
 SPARKLINGNESS. *n. s.* [from sparkling.] Vivid and twinkling
 lustre.
 I have observed a manifestly greater clearness and spark-
 lingness at some times than at others, though I could not re-
 fer it to the superficial clearness or brightness of the stone. *Boyle.*
 SPARKROW. *n. s.* [sparrow, Saxon.] A small bird.

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- Dismay'd not this
 Macbeth and Banquo? Yes,
 As sparrows, eagles; or the hare, the lion. *Shakspere.*
 There is great probability that a thousand sparrows will fly
 away at the sight of a hawk among them. *Watts.*
 SPARKROWHAWK, or sparrowhawk. *n. s.* [sparrowhawk, Saxon.]
 The female of the musket hawk. *Hammer.*
 SPARKROWGRASS. *n. s.* [Corrupted from *asparagus*.]
 Your infant pease to sparrowgrass prefer,
 Which to the supper you may best defer. *King.*
 SPARRY. *adj.* [from spar.] Consisting of spar.
 In which manner spar is usually found herein, and other
 minerals; or such as are of some observable figure; of which
 sort are the sparry stries, or icicles called stalactites. *Watts.*
 SPASM. *n. s.* [spasme, Fr. *σπασμός*.] Convulsion; violent
 and involuntary contraction of any part.
 All the maladies
 Of ghastly spasm, or racking torture, qualms
 Of heart sick agony. *Milton.*
 Wounds are subject to pain, inflammation, spasm. *Whymman.*
 Carminative things dilute and relax; because wind occa-
 sions a spasm or convulsion in some part. *Avicenna.*
 SPASMODICK. *adj.* [spasm digne, Fr. from spasm.] Convulsive.
 SPASTIC. *n. s.* [from spasm.] The preterite of spasm.
 And when he had spat on the ground, he anointed his eyes.
Gospel.
 SPAT. *n. s.* The young shell-fish
 A reticulated film found upon sea-shells, and usually sup-
 posed to be the remains of the vessels of the spat of some sort
 of shell-fish. *Woodward on Fossils.*
 To SPATULATE. *v. n.* [spatior, Latin.] To rove; to range;
 to ramble at large.
 Wonder causeth astonishment, or an immoveable posture
 of the body, caused by the fixing of the mind upon one cogi-
 tation, whereby it doth not spavitate and transfer. *Bacon.*
 Confined to a narrow chamber, he could spatiate at large
 through the whole universe. *Bentley.*
 To SPATTER. *v. n.* [spatz, spit, Saxon.]
 1. To sprinkle with dirt, or any thing offensive.
 The pavement swam in blood, the walls around
 Were spatter'd o'er with brains. *Addison.*
 2. To throw out any thing offensive.
 His forward voice now is to speak well of his friend; his
 backward voice is to spatter foul speeches, and to detract. *Shaksp.*
 3. To asperse; to defame.
 To SPATTER. *v. n.* To spit; to spatter as at any thing cau-
 tious taken into the mouth.
 They fondly thinking to allay
 Their appetite with gulf, instead of fruit
 Chew'd bitter ashes, which ill offend'd taste
 With spattering noise rejected. *Milton.*
 SPATTERDASHES. *n. s.* [spatter and dash.] Coverings for the
 legs by which the wet is kept off.
 SPATTLING Peppery. *n. s.* White behen. A plant which is a
 species of camphor.
 SPATULA. *n. s.* [spatula, Latin.] A spatule or lice.
 Spatula is an instrument used by apothecaries and surgeons
 in spreading plasters or stirring medicines together. *Watts.*
 In raising up the hairy scalp smooth with my spatula, I could
 discover no fault in the bone. *Watts.*
 SPATULIN. *n. s.* [spatulin, Fr. *spatule*, Italian.] his dis-
 ease in horses is a bony excrescence or crustas hard as a bone,
 that grows on the inside of the hough, not far from the elbow,
 and is generated of the same matter by which the bones or li-
 gaments are nourished: it is at first like a tender gristle, but
 by degrees comes to hardness. *Farrius's Dict.*
 They've all new legs and lame ones; one would take it,
 That never saw them pace before, the spavins, *Shakspere.*
 And springhalt reign'd among them.
 If it had been a spavin, and the ass had petitioned for an-
 other farrier, it might have been reasonable. *L'Estrange.*
 SPAW. *n. s.* [from spaw in Germany.] A place famous for
 mineral waters; any mineral water.
 To SPAWL. *v. n.* [spawlen, to spit, Saxon.] To throw moi-
 sture out of the mouth.
 He who does on iv'ry tables dine,
 His marble floors with drunken spawlings shine. *Dryden.*
 What mischief can the dean have done him,
 That Traulus calls for vengeance on him?
 Why must he spatter spawls, and flaver it,
 In vain against the people's favour. *Swift.*
 SPAWL. *n. s.* [spawl, Saxon.] Spittle; moisture ejected from
 the mouth.
 Of spittle the illustration makes;
 Then in the spawl her middle finger dips,
 Anoints the temple, forehead, and the lips. *Dryden.*
 SPAWN. *n. s.* [spont, spaw, Dutch.]
 1. The eggs of fish, or of frogs.
 Masters of the people,
 Your multiplying spawn how can he scatter
 That's thousand to one god one? *Shakspere's Coriolanus.*
 God

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- God said, let the waters generate
 Reptile, with spawn abundant, living soul! *Milton.*
 These ponds, in spawning time abounded with frogs, and
 a great deal of spawn. *Ray on the Creation.*
 2. Any product or offspring. In contempt.
 'Twas not the spawn of such as these
 That dy'd with Punick blood the conquer'd seas, *Roscommon.*
 And quaff'd the stern Bacides.
 'Tis atheistical humour was the spawn of the gross supersti-
 tions of the Romish church and court. *Tillotson.*
 To SPAWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To produce as fishes do eggs.
 Some report a sea-maid spawn'd him. *Shakspere.*
 2. To generate; to bring forth. In contempt.
 What practices such principles as these may spawn, when
 they are laid out to the sun, you may determine. *Swift.*
 To SPAWN. *v. n.*
 1. To issue as eggs from fish.
 2. To issue; to proceed. In contempt.
 It is to fill a quality, and the mother of so many ill ones that
 it is to fill a quality, and the mother of so many ill ones that
 spawn from it, that a child should be brought up in the great
 abhorrence of it. *Locke.*
 SPAWNER. *n. s.* [from spawn.] The female fish.
 The harbel, for the preservation of their seed, both the
 spawner and the meller cover their spawn with sand. *Watts.*
 To SPAY. *v. a.* [spatz, Latin.] To castrate female animals.
 Be dumb you beggars of the rhyming trade,
 Geld your loose wits, and let your muse be spay'd. *Chazet.*
 The males must be geld, and the fows spay'd, the spay'd they
 esteem as the most profitable, because of the great quantity of
 fat upon the inward. *Martinet's Husbandry.*
 To SPEAK. *v. n.* [Preterite, spake or spake; participle, palling,
 spoken; ppecan, Saxon; sprek, Dutch.]
 1. To utter articulate sounds; to express thoughts by words.
 Speaking is nothing else than a sensible expression of the no-
 tions of the mind, by several determinations of utterance of
 voice, used as signs, having by consent several determinate
 significancies. *Hobbes.*
 Hannah spake in her heart, only her lips moved, but her
 voice was not heard. *1 Sam. i. 13.*
 2. To harangue; to make a speech.
 Many of the nobility made themselves popular by speaking
 in parliament, against those things which were most grateful
 to his majesty, and which still passed notwithstanding their
 contradiction. *Cuicend.*
 Therites, though the most presumptuous Greeks,
 Yet durst not for Achilles' armour speak. *Dryden.*
 3. To talk for or against; to dispute.
 A knave should have some countenance at his friend's re-
 quest. An honest man, sir, is able to speak for himself when
 a knave is not. *Shakspere's Henry IV.*
 The general and his wife are talking of it;
 And the speaks for you stoutly. *Shakspere's Othello.*
 When he had no power,
 He was your enemy; still spake against
 Your liberties and charters. *Shakspere's Coriolanus.*
 4. To discourse; to make mention.
 Were such things here as we do speak about?
 Or have we eaten of the insane root,
 That takes the reason prisoner. *Shakspere's King Lear.*
 Lot went out and spake unto his sons in law. *Gen. xix. 14.*
 The fire you speak of,
 If any flames of it approach my fortunes,
 I'll quench it not with water, but with ruin. *Ben. Jonson.*
 They could never be lost, but by an universal deluge which
 has been spoken to already. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
 Lucan speaks of a part of Caesar's army that came to him,
 from the Leman-lake, in the beginning of the civil war. *Addison.*
 He Luther spake up to this accusation, yet Chrysolom's ex-
 ample would have been his defence. *Atterbury.*
 5. To give sound.
 Make all your trumpets speak, give them all breath,
 Those clamorous harbingers of blood and death. *Shakspere.*
 To SPEAK with. To address; to converse with.
 Thou can't not fear us, Pompey, with thy fails,
 We'll speak with thee at sea. *Shakspere's Ant. and Cleopatra.*
 I spake with one that came from thence,
 That freely render'd me these news for true. *Shakspere.*
 Nicholas was a herald sent for to come into the great
 hall; Solyman disdain'd to speak with him himself. *Knoles.*
 To SPEAK. *v. a.*
 1. To utter with the mouth; to pronounce.
 Saul spake not any thing that day. *1 Sam. xx. 26.*
 Mordecai had spoken good. *Ezra. vii.*
 Consider of it, take advice, and speak your minds. *Judges.*
 They sat down with him upon the ground, and none spake
 a word. *Job ii. 13.*
 When diver, were hardened, and believ'd not, but spake evil
 of that way before the multitudes, he departed. *Acts xix. 9.*
 You, from my youth,
 Have known and try'd me, speak I more than truth? *Sandys.*

SPE

- What you keep by you, you may change and mend,
 But words once spoke can never be recall'd. *Waller.*
 Under the tropick is our language, *Waller.*
 And part of Flanders hath receiv'd our yoke.
 He no where speaks it out, or in direct terms calls them
 substances. *Locke.*
 Colours speak all languages, but words are understood only
 by such a people or nation. *Spektor.*
 2. To proclaim; to celebrate.
 It is my father's music
 To speak your deeds, not little of his care
 To have them recompens'd. *Shakspere's Winter's Tale.*
 3. To address; to accost.
 If he have need of thee, he will deceive thee, smile upon
 thee, put thee in hope, speak thee fair, and say, what wantest
 thou? *Ecclus. xiii. 6.*
 4. To exhibit.
 Let heav'n's wide circuit speak
 The Maker's high magnificence. *Milton.*
 SPEAKABLE. *adj.* [from speak.]
 1. Possible to be spoken.
 2. Having the power of speech.
 Say,
 How can't thou speakable of mute. *Milton.*
 SPEAKER. *n. s.* [from speak.]
 1. One that speaks.
 These names grew so general, as the authors were lost in
 the generality of speakers. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 In conversation or reading, find out the true sense, idea
 which the speaker or writer affixes to his words. *Watts's Logic.*
 Common speakers have only one set of ideas, and one set
 of words to cloath them in; and these are always ready at the
 mouth. *Swift.*
 2. One that speaks in any particular manner.
 Horace's phrase is *torret ject*;
 And happy was that curious speaker. *Prior.*
 3. One that celebrates, proclaims, or mentions.
 After my death, I wish no other herald,
 No other speaker of my living actions
 To keep mine honour from corruption. *Shakspere.*
 4. The prolocutor of the commons.
 I have disabled myself like an elected speaker of the house. *Dryden.*
 SPEAKING Trumpet. *n. s.* A stentorophonic instrument; a trum-
 pet by which the voice may be propagated to a great distance.
 That with one blast through the whole house does bound,
 And first taught speaking trumpet how to sound. *Dryden.*
 SPEAR. *n. s.* [spier, Welsh; speere, Saxon; spere, Dutch; spere,
 old French; sparus, low Lat.]
 1. A long weapon with a sharp point, used in thrusting or throw-
 ing; a lance.
 Th' Egyptian, like a hill, himself did rear,
 Like some tall tree; upon it seem'd a spear. *Cowley.*
 Nor wanted in his grasp
 What seem'd both shield and spear. *Milton.*
 The flying spear
 Sung innocent, and spent its force in air.
 The rous'd up lion, resolute and slow,
 Advances full on the pretended spear. *Pope.*
 The rous'd up lion, resolute and slow,
 Advances full on the pretended spear. *Thomson.*
 2. A lance generally with prongs, to kill fish.
 The borderers watching, until they be past up into some nar-
 row creek, below them, cast a strong corded net athwart the
 stream, with which, and their loud shouting, they stop them
 from retiring, until the ebb have abandoned them to the hunt-
 er's mercy, who, by an old custom, share them with such in-
 difference, as if a woman with child be present, the babe in
 her womb is gratified with a portion: a point also observed
 by the spear-hunters in taking of salmon. *Carew.*
 To SPEAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kill or pierce with a
 spear.
 To SPEAR. *v. n.* To shoot or sprout. This is commonly writ-
 ten *spire*.
 Let them not lie lest they should spear, and the air dry and
 spoil the throat. *Milton's Husbandry.*
 SPEARGRASS. *n. s.* [spier and grass.] Long stiff grass.
 Tickle our noses with speargrass, to make them bleed; and
 then tellubber our garments with it. *Shakspere's Henry IV.*
 SPEARMAN. *n. s.* [spear and man.] One who uses a lance in fight.
 The spearman's arm by thee, great God, directed,
 Sends forth a certain wound. *Prior.*
 SPEARMINT. *n. s.* A plant; a species of mint.
 SPEARWORT. *n. s.* An herb. *Boissier's Th.*
 SPECIAL. *adj.* [special, Fr. *specialis*, Latin.]
 1. Noting a sort or species.
 A special idea is called by the schools a species. *Watts.*
 2. Particular; peculiar.
 Most commonly with a certain special grace of her own;
 wagging her lips, and grinning instead of smiling. *Sidney.*
 The several books of scripture having had each some several
 occasion and particular purpose which caused them to be
 written, the contents thereof are according to the exigence of
 that special end wherunto they are intended. *Hobbes.*
 Of